

# Universal Precautions for School Staff and Independent Contractors Bloodborne Pathogens · Significant Contagious Disease

## Bloodborne Pathogens

Research shows that the risk of getting a significant contagious disease in a school setting is extremely small. However, school staff and contracted personnel in the school need to decrease the possibility of exposure to bloodborne pathogens.

Significant contagious disease (SCD) includes cytomegalovirus (CMV), hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections. The local board of health or the state health officer may determine that other diseases are significant contagious diseases.<sup>1</sup>

“Universal Precautions” means protecting oneself from exposure to blood or body fluids through the use of latex gloves\*\*, masks or eye goggles; cleaning blood and body fluid spills with soap and bleach solution and water; and disinfecting and incinerating or decontaminating infected waste before disposing in a sanitary landfill.<sup>1</sup>

## None of these are Modes of Transmission of Bloodborne Pathogens

Sharing Restrooms

Bathroom Fixtures

Drinking Fountains

Hugging

Eating with Carriers

Mosquitoes

Working & Studying with Carriers

Playing with Carriers

Swimming Pools

Shaking Hands

Eating Food Prepared by Carriers

## Modes of Transmission

"The two common methods of spreading HIV are having sex with an infected individual and using contaminated needles to inject drugs." (Surgeon General's Report to the American Public on HIV Infection and AIDS)

<sup>1</sup> North Dakota Administrative Rules,  
Sections 33-06-05.1-01, 33-06-05-02, 33-06-05.1-03